

第二部分阅读 (共 2 节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Lost cities that have been found

**The White City**

In 2015, a team of explorers to Honduras in search of “the Lost City of the Monke God” led to the discovery of the White City. It is believed that local people hid here when the Spanish conquerors (征服者) occupied their homeland in the 16th century.

**Canopus and Heracleion**

The Egyptian cities Canopus and Heracleion, where Queen Cleopatra often visited, weren't found until 1992. Artifacts (史前器物) showed that the cities once highly developed as a trade network, which helped researchers piece together more about the last queen of Egypt.

**Machu Picchu**

A Yale professor discovered “the Lost City in the Clouds” in 1911. Machu Picchu displays the Inca Empire at the height of its rule. Abandoned in the 16th century for unknown reasons, the city was hidden by the local people from the Spanish conquerors for centuries keeping it so well preserved.

**Troy**

The ancient city of Troy in Homer's The Iliad was considered a fictional setting for his characters to run wild. But in 1871, explorations in northwestern Turkey exposed nine ancient cities layered (层叠) on top of each other, the earliest dating back to about 5,000 years before. It was later determined that the sixth or seventh layer contained the lost city of Troy and that it was actually destroyed by an earthquake, not a wooden horse.

1. Why did people hide in the White City in the 16th century?

- A. To survive the war.
- B. To save the land.
- C. To protect their country.
- D. To search for a lost city.

2. Which of the following was related to a royal family member?

- A. The White City
- B. Canopus and Heracleion
- C. Machu Picchu
- D. Troy

3. What can we learn about Troy?

- A. It was built by Homer.
- B. It consisted of nine cities
- C. It had a history of 5,000 years
- D. It was ruined by a natural disaster.

B

A Florida teen is gaining national attention with her graduation speech and a basket of strawberries. “Care for some strawberries?” Brenda said at her graduation from Mulberry High School. After jokingly acknowledging there might not be enough, she went on, “These are no ordinary strawberries.” She held up a series of strawberries, revealing what each represents: sweat, dirt, aches, and pains—they're her motivators.

Brenda described herself as the daughter of two tireless farmers who immigrated from Mexico and spent most of their days working in fields of strawberries, blueberries, and cucumbers. “My motivation has been rooted in my migrant culture.” Because of this, she chose to focus on that in her address. “Many students used to be ashamed of their upbringing but today, we're proud of what makes us.”

She explained how she grew up under poor conditions. “I'm motivated by my parents' hands that lose feeling from laborious work. Despite the hot sun and body pains, they back me up heart and soul in my education, which weighs more strongly with me than anything else. I must work hard and succeed.” Brenda's heading to Stanford University this fall. She also credited some of her achievement to her teacher Higgins, who helps migrant students and the poor.

Her speech has been viewed by thousands online. “Hearing it touched other people's hearts who said they understood my message, I'm struck the same,” Brenda said later. Mulberry High School Principal Michael Young was one member of the audience getting emotional. “The speech was very powerful—her fruits did help paint a good picture of things she wanted to convey.” Young said.

As for her message to young people struggling Brenda said, “Past circumstances aren't in charge of your future. If you're from a poor family, use every resource and try to better yourself. You're the author of your story.”

4. Why did Brenda bring strawberries to her graduation?

- A. To share her home-grown fruits.
  - B. To show hardship her parents faced.
  - C. To better illustrate her speech's topic.
  - D. To explain the importance of motivators.
5. What affected Brenda most in terms of her academic success?
- A. Help of her teacher.
  - B. Her life experience.
  - C. Her native culture.
  - D. Support from her parents.
6. How did Brenda feel about the viewers' response online?
- A. Proud.
  - B. Sympathetic.
  - C. Grateful.
  - D. Moved.
7. What did Brenda convey to the young?
- A. Life is what you make it.
  - B. Every cloud has a silver lining.
  - C. Everyone deserves a good life story.
  - D. Resources in hand decide your future.

### C

The general understanding of slow fashion is that it is sustainable fashion with a slightly different focus-speed. In 2007, when author Kate Fletcher coined the term "slow fashion", she called on consumers, designers and brands to slow down and care about quality.

Natural clothing materials and low-impact manufacturing are large parts of the sustainable fashion movement. This movement has invited a closer look into what sustainability looks like and how a change in thinking and practices could influence the fashion industry. Slow fashion is considered to be a continuation of sustainable fashion. Today, it is distinguished by quality, locally manufactured clothing, producing clothes on a smaller scale and with slower production times. Mindfulness is paid to workers, the environment, and cultural connections.

Slow fashion was a reaction to the rapid development of the fast fashion industry, which focuses on cheap, stylish, mass-produced clothes that have a huge impact on the environment. People had begun to notice the instability of the fast fashion model—from the employment of workers to pollution. However, fashion isn't always like this, and slow fashion aims to take us back to where it began, even before the Industrial Revolution.

When Kate first described slow fashion, she wanted it to focus on quality instead of quantity, in addition to the environmental ideals that were associated with sustainable fashion. Though Kate presented slow fashion as an opportunity to create an effective relationship between designer, production and consumer, it has developed over time to function even more. No longer is slow fashion only a theory on connection and better products; now, it includes consumer lifestyles and ethical production.

As consumers learn more about the troublesome practices within the fashion industry, the circles of sustainability are growing closer. Social media has only helped slow fashion brands reach more consumers. Adopting a slow-fashion way of living may seem frightening if consumers are new to the movement; however, it doesn't have to be difficult.

8 Why does Kate Fletcher initially put forward slow fashion?

- A. To better the lifestyle of the workers.
- B. To care more about quantity.
- C. To emphasize the environmental influence of the fashion industry.
- D. To introduce the science of choosing clothing materials.

9. What is the disadvantage of the fast fashion industry?

- A. It produces clothes of low quality.
- B. It encourages producers to earn the most profit.
- C. It has a lot of unstable influences on society.
- D. It changes the basic function of the fashion industry.

10. What is the author's attitude towards slow fashion?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Negative.

11. What is the best title of this text?

- A. Future of the fast fashion industry.
- B. Involvement in the slow fashion.
- C. Reduction of clothing production.
- D. Common practice in slow fashion.

### D

A 293-million-mile journey of the NASA Perseverance rover (探测器) to Mars: ended successfully on February 18, 2021, with a picture-perfect landing inside the Jezero Crater. The car-sized, six-wheeled rover, nicknamed Percy is the US space agency's biggest and most advanced explorer to date. Its primary mission is to search for signs of ancient microbial (微生物的) life on Mars.

Landing on Mars is extremely tricky. The Red Planet's gravitational pull causes approaching spacecraft

to go faster to high speeds, while its thin atmosphere-just 1 percent that of Earth's-does little to help slow it down as it approaches the surface.

The scientists had to reduce Percy's 12,000 mph speed to a safe landing speed of less than five mph-in just six and a half minutes. The target entry angle also had to be a precise 12 degrees-any steeper, and the spacecraft would burn up; any flatter, and it would get lost in space. It is no wonder that the final approach is often referred to as the "seven minutes of terror."

Upon attaining a manageable speed, Percy briefly flew over the Martian surface to seek out the perfect landing spot. Its complex map-reading system rapidly scanned the area and matched it with maps in its database to find the best location.

The NASA scientists will spend the next two months testing Percy's scientific instruments. Once ready, the rover will begin to carry out its mission.

"Perseverance is the smartest robot ever made, but confirming that microbial life once existed carries an unusually large burden of proof," said Lori Glaze, director of NASA's Planetary Science Division. "While we'll learn a lot with the great instruments we have aboard the rover, it may very well require the far more well-equipped laboratories and delicate instruments back here on Earth to tell us whether our samples carry evidence that Mars once harbored life."

12. What is the extraordinary challenge for the rover to land on Mars?  
A. The speed reduction. B. The atmosphere analysis.  
C. The location search. D. The time management.
13. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?  
A. Ways to find the precise entry angle.  
B. Consequences of wrong entry degree.  
C. Factors to survive "the seven minutes".  
D. Reasons for the necessity of speed reducing.
14. What does "it" refer to in paragraph 4?  
A. The spot. B. The area. C. The system. D. The surface.
15. What can be inferred from Lori Glaze's words?  
A. Instruments aboard the rover are not quite reliable.  
B. Perseverance is able to collect enough evidence needed.  
C. Man still has long way to go to prove life was on Mars.  
D. Samples of Mars will be returned soon to our labs on the earth.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Wakeful Rest

When many students finish studying, they often go straight to another activity. 16 Some might even play a video game or watch television. But research suggests that resting after your study may be a both no-cost and effective way to help you remember what you have studied and improve your learning.

17 Resting is difficult when you have too much stimulation from electronic devices lights and so on. While this might sound unusual to you, many studies have explored benefits of resting after learning-what is called "wakeful rest". A study examined how well old people in good health could remember certain words, from which researchers found old adults who rested for 10 minutes after learning had better memory. "A period of wakeful rest immediately after new learning improves free recall," the researchers wrote. 18

Another study found that both young and old adults were able to better remember, or recollect, information from given passages after doing wakeful rest. The findings appeared in Neuroscience Letters. 19 "Wakeful rest led to higher overall recollection in both age groups," there searchers noted. "They thought wakeful rest allows for superior memory consolidation(巩固), resulting in stronger representations of experienced events which can be discovered by tests of free recall and recognition.

20 Rest quietly for five to ten minutes. Do not look at your phone, read stories or play games. Just limit the amount of stimulation you get. It is really that easy!

- A. Such an activity promotes good health.  
B. Perhaps they look at their phone or go online.  
C. The results were strong even after seven days, they added.  
D. This study involved 45 young people and 40 elderly adults.

- E. If you want to give “wakeful rest” a try, here are a few simple things to do.  
 F. Working long hours can greatly increase the risk of suffering injury or illness, a study says.  
 G. The basic idea is that your brain gets a chance to rest by reducing your activity after the study.

**第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）**

**第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）**

My father was a self-taught mandolin player. He was one of the best string instrument players in our town. He could not 21 music, but if he heard a tune a few times, he could play it.

Occasionally, Dad would get out his mandolin and play for the family. We three children: Trisha, Monte and I, George Jr, would often sing 22 the tunes. He seemed to 23 when he was playing. He was always there, 24 his time and efforts to see that his family had enough in their life. I had to mature into a man and have children of my own 25 I realized how much he had sacrificed.

When Dad was younger, he once worked for Todd Steel in Point of Rocks, Maryland. One day, while working at Todd Steel, he was 26 in an accident. He got the third index finger of his left hand mashed between two pieces of steel and 27 having the tip of the finger amputated. He didn't lose enough of the finger where it would stop him picking up anything, but it did 28 his ability to play the mandolin.

After the accident, Dad was 29 to play the mandolin. He felt that he could not play as well as he had before the accident. Whenever I asked him to play he would make 30. Eventually, we would wear him 31 and he would say “Okay, but remember, I can't hold down on the strings the way I used to.” When he played the old mandolin it would 32 us to a cheerful, happier time in our lives.

In August of 1993 my father was diagnosed with inoperable lung cancer. About a week before his death, we asked Dad if he would play the mandolin for us. He made excuses as usual but said “okay”. He tuned up the old mandolin and played a few notes. We listened quietly, tears blurring our 33. We felt at the time that he wouldn't have enough 34 to play, and that made the memory of that day even stronger. Dad was doing something he had done all his life— 35. Sick though he was, he was still pleasing others. Dad sure could play that Mandolin!

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. hear        | B. compose    | C. read         | D. appreciate    |
| 22. A. along       | B. to         | C. with         | D. against       |
| 23. A. glare       | B. explode    | C. shine        | D. flame         |
| 24. A. sacrificing | B. engaging   | C. contributing | D. investing     |
| 25. A. before      | B. until      | C. once         | D. unless        |
| 26. A. stuck       | B. involved   | C. absorbed     | D. lost          |
| 27. A. took up     | B. picked up  | C. stepped up   | D. ended up      |
| 28. A. destroy     | B. remove     | C. improve      | D. impact        |
| 29. A. relieved    | B. reluctant  | C. regretful    | D. responsible   |
| 30. A. adjustments | B. denials    | C. excuses      | D. refusals      |
| 31. A. down        | B. away       | C. off          | D. out           |
| 32. A. transform   | B. transport  | C. transfer     | D. transmit      |
| 33. A. vision      | B. mood       | C. version      | D. consciousness |
| 34. A. focus       | B. motivation | C. courage      | D. strength      |
| 35. A. taking      | B. playing    | C. giving       | D. concentrating |

**第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）**

With just over four months 36 (go) before the Beijing Winter Olympics open on Feb 4, the organizers unveiled (揭开) a series of posters for the event at the opening ceremony of Beijing Design Week on Wednesday. Three sets of 37 (office) posters feature the Games' emblem and mascots (会徽和吉祥物), while promotional posters were selected from among thousands of entries received for 38 design competition.

39 makes the posters stand out is their attractive 40 (combine) of winter sports action, Chinese cultural elements, landmarks of the host city and contemporary design, 41 makes them a strong package presenting the image of the Games 42 the world while building on anticipation (预料) of the Olympics." said Chen Ning, director of the committee's culture and ceremony department. The set of six posters primarily 43 (feature) the Games mascots—Bing Dwen Dwen and Shuey Rhon Rhon—on red paper-cut works, reminders of the traditional window decorations 44 (see) during Chinese holidays.

The posters 45 (mean) to promote Olympic values, express the passion of Chinese people for winter sports and highlight Beijing's major attractions.

#### 第四部分写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

##### 第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Mike 听说你的家乡成功地创建了全国文明城市(National Civilized City)，城市面貌发生了很大的变化，来信询问相关情况。请根据以下要点给他回信。

内容包括：

1. 感谢来信；
2. 城市变化；
3. 你的感受。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mike,

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Yours,

Li Hua

##### 第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Bye, Mom. Bye, Dad. Don’t worry. We’ll take care of everything!” Carly waved from the front door of the shop as her parents drove off. They were heading for a well-deserved vacation from their candy store, and Carly had promised them she’d be able to run it by herself. Her parents didn’t quite agree. However, they accepted by having Carly’s aunt Maggie help. Maggie didn’t have any experience running a store, but Carly did, and at least her aunt would be good company. Her parents jokingly called her aunt “strange” or “uniquely creative”, but it didn’t matter. Carly always had fun when her aunt was around.

Then Maggie blew into the store, “All right, Carly my love, let’s get this party started,” she smiled. “What do we do first?” “The main job is to serve customers, but we also make some of the candy ourselves. Dad and Mom did most already, but we have to finish up a few things. I’ll show you.” Carly took her aunt to where the family made some of their candy, such as fresh fudge (奶油软糖) and cotton candy. They had lots of delicious flavors for customers to choose from. Aunt Maggie took a piece of chocolate mint fudge. “It’s delicious, right?” asked Carly. She knew the fudge was perfect. “It’s good, but...unoriginal,” replied her aunt. “We can do better.”

Before Carly could question what Maggie meant, the woman had gone to investigate the kitchen. “Bingo!” called Maggie, coming back to Carly with her hands full of items. “We need to add some of these to jazz up that basic fudge taste.” “Brussels sprouts (抱子甘蓝)?” Carly was surprised. She couldn’t be serious! But she was. The woman was busy cutting and then adding small pieces of the green vegetable into the fudge.

Carly’s eyes grew wide as her aunt mixed them together. Carly shook her head worriedly. She couldn’t imagine what her parents were going to think upon their return. Her aunt continued to create strange candy combinations: lemonade with pickle juice, and barbeque-flavored candy.

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式作答。

Paragraph 1:

Carly looked up as the bell over the front door rang, announcing some customers.

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Paragraph 2:

The store was quiet except for the soft sound of Maggie writing the new specials on the chalkboard sign.

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